THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

A LOSS OF TWO HUNDRED LIVES. TE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC STRIKES A SUNKEN ROCK. OR A VESSEL, AT NIGHT-THE SEA SMOOTH, BUT THE BOATS USELESS-HENRY F. JELLY FLOATS

THIRTY-SIX HOURS IN THE WATER, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9 .- A dispatch from Port Townsend this evening says: Henry F. Jelly, who is supposed to be the sole survivor of the stramship ifie disaster, who was brought here yesterday by the ship Messenger, is in a wretched condition. He was on the raft 36 hours before being picked up. He says the Pacific collided with some other vessel, whose light he saw. In his interview with Capt. Gilkey, the master of the Messenger, however, he made no mention of the light of a vessel, and some persons think he is laboring under a hallucination as to that. Experienced navigators here think it is more likely that she struck a sunken rock. Jelly makes a statement to the following effect:

think it is more likely that she struck a sunsen rock. Jelly makes a statement to the following effect:

I took a cabin passage on the Pacific from Victoria, leaving about 9:15 o'clock Thursday morning, the 4th inst., with about 200 people on board. We steamed all finst, with about 200 people on board. We steamed all day against a south-eastern gaie, the crew constantly pumping water into the boats fo trim the ship; the boats abat the paddie-box's had no oars in them; the other boats had oars. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, white in bed, I heard a crass and felt a shock as it we had struck a rock; I heard something fall as if rocks had fallen on the starboard bow; the bell struck to "8-bp back, and go ahead;" went on deck; heard voices say. "All right, we have struck a vessel;" saw several light at a distance; they were colored, but I paid little attention to tacm; I returned to the cabin, and noticed that the ship careened neavily to port; I went on deck to the Hot-bouse and heard some one say, "8 he is making water very fast;" the captain, coming out of his room, asked him If there were any blue-lights or guns; ho said the blue lights were in the pilothouse; I got them and burned five; I noticed that the engines were still working, but no one was at the wheel; I went to the starboard side forward of the paddle-box, where a number of men were trying to get a long boat forward, and he bed live or six women into it; tried to get the beast off, but do not never i; there were about forward, and he heed live or six women into it; tried to get the beast off, but did not see them; i think it was about an hour after the steamer struck when she bated so much the port boat was in the water; I was in that turned over; I got on her bottom and helped several up with no.

Immediately after the steamer seemed to break in two.

so much the port boat was in the wholes the boat filled and turned over; I got on her bottom and helped several up with me.

Immediately after the steamer seemed to break in two, fore and aft. The smoke-stack fell and struck our boat, and the steamer sain; I think about all the women were in our boat, and I fear they were all drowned where the boat upset; this was about 10 o'clock in the evening; the nugat was not dark nor the sea very round, but there was a resis breeza; afterward, I left the bottom of the boat, and with another man elimbed on top of the pilothous, doubting near; next morning we got some life preservers floating by the house; I saw three raits; the first laid one man on it, the next had three men and a woman; I could not make out the third raft, owing to the distance, except that there were popile on it; I think we were 30 or 40 miles south of Cape Flattery when the vessel sunk; I passed the light on Tatoosh Island between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening; my companion and I were on the pilot-souse all of Fliday until about 4 p. m., when he died; I cut him loose; the sea was running very high all day, the waves wasting over us; I skinted a vessel and called to ber, and beard persons on other rafs calling, but the vessel did not come mean us; Friday inght these was but hitle wind until morning, when the wind and fea rose; I was then within a mile or shore of Vancouver Island; I slighted two vessels on the American shore, which passed me; about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the Messenger picked me up.

There was great excitement in this city on the receipt of the news of the disoster, and the telegraph and newspaper offices and Merchauts' Exchange were besleged by

paper offices and Merchants' Exchange were besieged by screens who had friends or relatives on heard the ship. So one seems to know the names of the members of the Pannie Marston was one of them, and that the others were performers picked up in this part of the country. The steamer Los Angeles has been dispatched to save the survivors, if there are any. Jelly says there was no terror or confusion on the part of the passengers, and that if the boats could have been launched and properly manned, as the sea was comparatively smooth, all on

POSTAL AGENT HAND ON THE STEAMSHIP. Washington, Nov. 9.-Mr. Frederick D. Hand, whose name appears among the passengers re-ported lost on the steamship Pacific, was well known in Washington, having been a clerk in the Post-Office Department for a number of years. He was Postal Agent for the Pacific Coast.

THE CITY OF WACO BURNED.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE VES-EL WHILE AT ANCHOR OFF GALVESTON-THE PASSENGERS AFLOAT IN SMALL BOATS-UNAVAILING SEARCH FOR THEM ALONG THE COAST.

GALVESTON, Nov. 9 .- The steamship City of Waco of the Mallory line arrived from New-York yester day, and was anchored outside with the flect of vessels At 1 o'clock this morning she was discovered to be on took to the ship's open boats at 3 o'clock, and passed through the fleet. The sea was so high that the other vessels could render them no assistance. When last seen the open boats were drifting in a westerly direction down the coast. The agents have telegraphed for a list of her passengers. One of the Galveston pilots, who had gone out on her arrival, was also on board. Carriages have been sent down the beach, and a steam-tug was dispatched to cruise outside in search of passengers and crew. The steamer burned to the water's edge. The City of Waco was valued at \$150,000, and was partially insured in New-York and Europe. She was three-quarters fell of freight, which consisted of general merchandise, and was valued at \$100,000. She was built in 1873, at Chester, Penn. The vessel and cargo are a

The hull of the vessel sank in a heavy sen at 1 p. m. to day, in seven fathoms of water. The wind this morning was blowing a gale when the passengers and crew put off in the ship's boats, of which she had four, beside a life-raft Persons who went near the burning steamer tids morning report that her boats were all cast loose, except one which was honging to the ship's side, one end of the boat having caught in the rigging and prevented its being hunched. The mate of the saip Pusiyuma, which was lying about a quarter of a mile from the Waco reports accing a boat with persons in it pass his vessel a 3 o'clock this morning, going westward. He could no say that there were other boats; the sea was rouning very high at the time. The steam-tog Buchthorn was very high at the time. The steam-tog Buckthorn was dispatched outside this morning, and has been counting in sight of land all day. Now, at 6:30 p.m., parties who have been out on the gulf shore to the western extremity of the island have just returned and bring no intellist nee of the missing basis. The agents of the line have telegraphed to Indianola and Brownswite requesting vessels to be on the lookeut for farm. At 7 p.m. one of the pilot-boats which had been outside all day returned, but brought no tiddings. Farties from down the island saw a farmer from near san Louis Pass who reports having seen a small boat pass who reports having seen a small boat pass down this forenoon, which, from his describion, it is thought may have been one of the brase from the City of Waco. It was same distance out in the gulf, and ac could not distinguish persons in it, but saw what appeared to be temporary sails. The boat was drift for rapidly to westward.

At 7:30 p.m. the steam-tog Enchthorn arrived, bringing the following additional perticulars: Her officers Mopped at Flech when going out, to ascertain from different vessels lying near where the steamer burned all the information possible relative to her passengers and cive. Only one of them—the Postyuma—could give any information. The officers of the hatter report Lavie, com what appeared to be a raft pass them. They made an effort to launch one of their boats, but before it could be done the rait was lost sight of in the storm and darkness. The officers of the Euckhorn report that about 12 miles west and 5 miles from shore they am passing that is at a access which had burned off just nove the ceek, and they timk this is what was takes for a raft by the Fastyuma. The finekthorn went 20 miles west, and could fine the storm and darkness. The secundary which had burned off just nove the ceek, and they timk this is what was takes for a raft by the fast was the secundary which had burned off just nove the ceek and in the storm and could fine the storm and could fine the storm

deck, and they think him is what was taken for a raft by the Pass, mma. The Buckthorn went 20 miles west, and could find no trace of the missing hoats.

At 8 p. m. the steamshap Cimiton arrived from Indistable, but brought no news. The agent of the Mahory line is arranging to dispatch another steamer at day-licht, with hopes of fluding the missing boats lower down the coast. The wind changed to the northwest at about 2 o'clock, and it is thought that if the boats had not made a landing on the western coast, they have been carried out many miles to sea. It is stated that the life boats are all supplied with water, but it is thought that the officers or passengers did not secure any provisions for the boats. No trastworthy information can be obtained as to the origin of the fire. There were heavy showers of rain early in the night, with occasional lightning, and some that the vessel was struck by the lightning, and that, in consequence of the large quantity of oil on board, the flames could not be extinguished, trowds have gathered at the Company's office throughout the day to learn the latest news. There is much dissatisfaction expressed at the conduct of the officers and men on board the other vessels, which were all lying in night and near the burning steamer, for, with the exception of the efforts made by the Fusiyuma, there does not a pear to have been anything done toward saving those on the Waco. Their excuse is the terribic sea, which wond have awamped their boats had they succeeded in hanching them.

PERSONS ON THE STEAMER.

NAMES OF OFFICERS AND PASSENGERS—THE VESSEL AND CARGO. The steamship City of Waco of Mallory & Co.'s Texas line for Galveston, which has been burned,

was on her outward voyage, having sailed from this port on Saturday, Oct. 30. She was an iron serew steamship of 1,500 tons burden, and was comparatively new. havneatly fitted up, and was overhanled and repaired just

before her last trip. who for the last twenty years has been in the employ-ment of Mallory & Co., and was considered to be a thor-oughly efficient officer. The mate was named Nickerson, the first engineer O'Hara, the steward Wm. Huxley, the stewardess Fanny Best. The list of officers and crew, numbering thirty in all, was kept on board the steamship, and owing to the frequent changes only a few of the names are known at the Company's office.

The cabin passengers, eight in number, were the fol-lowing: Miss Moelling, Mr. C. Rogers and wife of Brooklyn, H. Meyer, Mrs. A. Horsley and child, Fanny Heiler, a colored sirt, and B. Wedemeyer.

There were twelve passengers in the steerage, most of whom were Germans from Boston and this city. Their names are as follows: Robert Jarkenton, Mrs. Mary Ehrenberger, S. S. Duane, A. Frasier, William Mackin-tosh, Alexander Christholm, M. Ministra and son, A. Steinzmeske, E. Dreisbauch, J. L. Albert, and P. J. Mar-

The City of Waco was valued at \$150,000, and was partly insured in New-York and European companies Her eargo, which was large, and consisted of general merchandise, is variously estimated at \$75,000 or \$100,-

NOT HEARD OF SINCE SEFTEMBER.

IVE SAILING VESSELS PROBABLY LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD-AN ECHO FROM THE GREAT CYCLONE

IN THE GULF. Boston, Nov. 9.-Intelligence has been received here of the supposed loss of the brig J. W. Spencer of Boston, which sailed from Navassa, West Indies, on the morning of Sept. 11, with a cargo of phosphate, ound to Charleston, S. C. On the morning of the 12th, 24 hours after she sailed, the terrifle hurricane began which caused so much damage at Jacmel, Navassu, Jamalea, St. Jago, and Galveston, and it is feared the brig was lost with all on board. Her crew consisted of Capt. Joseph Thomas of Ellsworth, Maine: John Albert Dawes, first mate, of Boston: Alfred R. Wilder, second mate, of Pembroke, Mc.; J. Manuel Rodriguez, steward, of the Western Islands; William Broon, Charles Broon, Peter Peterson, James Perry, and A. Adams, scamen, all of whom shipped in New-York. The J. W. Spencer was a good vessel, of 315 tons register, built at Machias in 1860, and rebuilt at Boston in 1874. She was owned in Boston by John S. Emery & Co. and others, and was valued at \$12,000, and insured for about one-third of her value. When the Spencer sailed she left at the island the brig Toronto and schooners Moses Patten and Nettie Chase, all of which put to sea during the burricane, and none of which have ever been heard from, except the brig Toronto, which was seen drifting past Jamaica dismasted and abancer, and, as it is now nearly two months since they sailed, it is doubtful if either of the five vessels or their crews

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

NEW-YORK ELECTION RETURNS. ESTIMATED MAJORITIES FOR SECRETARY OF STATE-

BIG. LOW'S MAJOR TY 15,000. By the following revised table of majorities will be seen that Mr. Bigelow's majority now promises to be above 15,000. In Saratoga the unofficial count gives the same majority to Mr. Seward as ex-Gov. Dix received in 1874. In St. Lawrence, Madison, Jefferson, Cortland, Suffolk, Broome, Chautauqua, Clinton, Wayne, Yates, and Oneida Counties the Republican majorities fall below last year's, which was a very poor year in this State for that kind of majority.

DEMOCRATIC. | REPUBLICAY.

1875, 187	4. 1.75, 1874.
Counties, Bigelow, Tilde	
	73 Broome 462 585
Chemung 813 7	6 Cattaraneus 800 738
Columbia 159 1,	
Dut.:heas Rep. 3,4	13 Cayuga 1,400 959
hrio Rep	
	55 Chenaugo 700 654
Hamilton 150 1:	
Kinga 7,578 12,90	
	55 Delaware 330 16
Monroe Ren. St	93 Dutchess 416 Dem.
	66 Frid 3,043 Dem.
New-York 30,4 1 42,50	28 Essex 6 0 2 5
Niagara 312 Re	p. Frank.in 800 757
Onei-ia 109 Re	p. Fulton 500 _ 5.0
Ontario 27 Re	p. Oeres c 601 416
	50 Heraimer 530 351
Otsego 400 71	53 Jefferson 712 1,172
	28 Livingston 800 594
Queen 1 1, 57 1,25	
	21 Monroe 2,231 Dem.
	5 Onelda Dem. 351
	5 Onondaga 3,000 2,230
Schenectady Rep. 38 Schohar e 1,609 1,83	
	50 Orleans 700 58
	33 Oswego 1,151 1,140
	16 Putpam. 523 Dem.
Soffolk 573 Re	
Suffixan 900 1.3	87 St. Lawrence. 5,084 5,240
Ulster 2,4 10 2,4	
Westchester 1,0.0 2,0:	21 Schuyler 337 Dem.
An opposite to the last	- Bulloik Delli
Total£3,152 81,00	09 Tioga 425 265
	Tompkica 172 30
*Official.	Warren 398 Dem,
	Washington 1,998 1,064
	Wayne 1,031 1,086
	Wjoming 1,100 1.018
	Yates 459 613
	Total37,913 30,692
Samuel J. Tilden's male	rity in 187450,317
John Bigelow's majority	in .875

QUEENS COUNTY OFFICIAL RETURNS. The official returns of the election in Queens County give the following figures: For Secretary of State-Seward, 4.757; Bigelow, 6,314. For Senator-Prince, 5,808; Stephens, 5,259. For Assembly, Ist District—SicAloney. 2,513; Prync, 3,429. For Assembly, Ifd District—Cock, 2,725; Clark, 2,192. For Justice of the Supreme Court—Tappen, 6,136; Dykman, 4,725.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF CHARTALOGIA COUNTY. MAYVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 9 .- The following

are the official retur	ns for Chautanqua County :	
		Mal.
Secretary of State.	Seward (Rep.) 6,138 Blgelow (Dem.) 4,426 Dusinberry (Pro.) 111	1,601 R.
Condendition 1	Edinaer (Rep.) 6,178 Robinson (Deta.) 4,328	1,850 R.
Torquerer 5	Merritt (Rep.) 6,220 Loss (Dem.) 4,331	1,899 R.
Attorney General S	Danforth (Sep.) 6,149 Fairchild (Dem.) 4,402	1.746 R.
State Fundamen 5	Cornell (Rep.)6,137 Van Buren (Dem.). 4,409	1,728 R.
	Tinsley (Rep.)6,139 Walrath (Dem.)4,409	1,739 R.
State Prima In-5	Ives (kep.) 5,930 Crowley 4,611	1,319 R.
Member Congress, S XXXIIId Dist	Norton (Reb.) 5,869 Cary (Dem.) 4,614 Elanebard (Grang.) 73	1,122 R.
State Senator, 5 XXXIId Dist	Vedder (Rep.)5.508 Breed (Dem.) 4,890	618
Assemblymen, 1	Hinekley (Rep.) 1,978 Whitney (Dem.) 2,116	138 D.
п}	Case (Rep.)	270 R.
***********	THE PARTY OF THE P	

RETURNS FROM OTHER COUNTIES. COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 9.-The official majority for Loomis (Liberal) for State Senator in this

(XXth) District is 14. CARMEL, N. Y., Nov. 9 .- Putnam County official canvass: Seward (Rep.), 523 majority. For Sena-tor IXth District, Robertson (Rep.), 504 majority. For Supreme Court Judge, Dykman, Fusion candidate, majority. For Assembly, Fish (Rep.), elected.

ELECTION SEQUELS IN BROOKLYN. THE ALDERMEN QUARLEL OVER CITY RETURNS-

PARTIAL CANVASS OF THE VOTES.

The Brooklyn Aldermen met at 1 p. m. yesterday as a Board of City Canvassers, and a prolonged and excited debate occurred. It has been the custom to refer the returns to the Committee on Elections, but the onestion was raised yesterday whether such action was Alderwan Kane offered a resolution to refer the returns

to the usual committee. Alderman Strong said that the power of the Board of Aldermen as the Board of Canvassers could not lawfully be delegated to a committee Alderman Rowley moved that the Board proceed to canvass returns at once. Alderman O'Reilly contended that the usual course should be followed, and thought no necessity existed for immediate work. Alderman Zindel said he was willing to stay until midnight and do the work. Alderman Fisher said that heretofore the law had been disobeyed. He understood that in the Sixth, Eighth, Lighteenth, and Twenty-fifth Wards the votes for Aldermen were very close—varying from two to ten majority— and in such a matter there should be no mistake. No chance should be given for any persons to charge that all was not fair. These returns should be opened at once. A derman French declared this should be no party queston, but all right-minded men should favor an open

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1875.

count. Alderman McIntyre could see no reason for de parting from precedents. Alderman Strong declared the law to be imperative. Alderman Ropes said that when law to be imperative. Alderman Ropes said that when dissatisfaction prevailed custom should be ignored, especially when there is a chance that a reference to a committee might be filegal. Alderman Strong asserted that his rights and the rights of the other members could not be delegated.

After further debate, which became at times personal, it was resolved that the Board should proceed at once to the cauvass, and that five members should be appointed to assist the clerk of the Board on the work. The Chairman appointed Aldermen O'Reilly, French, Fisher, Platt, and Black.

appointed Aldermen O'Reilly, French, Fisher, Fist, and Black.

The returns were then opened in the presence of the full Board. The votes for Mayor, Aldermen, and Justices of the Penee were read off from the First to the Eighth Ward. They corresponded exactly with the returns made through the police. It was then moved that the members proceed to canvess the returns of the Twenty-fifth Ward, in which, it was claimed, the vote was very close. After some excited remarks the motion was carried, and then the Democrate, who had opposed the motion, left the room in a body. This left the convissors without a quorum, but the canvass of the ward was completed, and did not vary from the police returns. It was claimed, however, by some that the canvass was illegal, no quorum being present, and an adjournment was had until 10 a. m. to-day, when the canvass will continue.

KINGS COUNTY QUESTIONS.

KINGS COUNTY QUESTIONS.

A meeting of the Board of Elections of Kings County was held yesterday, and some time was devoted to the consideration of charges that the canvassers of the HId consideration of charges that the canvassers of the HId District of the Seventh Ward drawk liquor very freely. Brewster Wood, one of the principal witnesses, being ab ent, further inquiry was adjourned until to-day. It was stated that the canvassers and the officers who were in charge on election night were too much intoxicated to know what was clearly their duty, and the Board of Elections transmitted to the Board of Excise a communication setting forth these facts.

The Kings County Board of supervisors met and organized yesterday as the Board of County Canvassers. Supervisor Stillwell was elected Chairman, and the members were sworn. The Board then adjourned until to-day.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM MARYLAND. CARROLL'S MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR, 12,821-RE-

FORM MAJORITY OUTSIDE OF BALTIMORE, 2,174. Official returns have been received from every county in Maryland, and are given below. They show that the majority in the State for John Lee Carroli (Dem.) over J. Morrison Harris (Reform) is 12,821. Outside of Baltimore Harris's majority is 2,174. The Demo eratic majority this year is 1,316 less than in 1874, and 7,162 less than in 1873. The Legislature will be Demoeratic by 12 majority in the Scuate and 30 majority in the House. Last year the Democrats had a majority of 20 in the Senate and 34 in the House. Levin Woolford (Dem.) is reflected Controller by about 13,634 majority. Charles J. M. Gwynn (Dem.) has a majority of about 14,425 for Attorney-General. The amendment providing for the removal of cases from one Judicial District to another received a majority of about 25,006:

		-187	3	-157	1		
9		CONTRO		Conc	KESS.	GOVE	RSOZ
9		Wool	Golds			Carroll.	Harri
á	CACCIDATIO		crough.	Dem.	Ren.	Dem.	Velory
2	Counties.	Dem.	Eep. 2,221	2,426	2,710	2.474	2.90
3	Allegany	2,235		2,710	2,299	2,038	2,03
9	Anne Arundel	2.853	2.431		3,124	4,221	5.70
7.0	Baltimore	4,820	3,578	4,284	10.100	36,958	21 96
3	Balt. City	25,352	13,647	20,502		957	1.10
H	Calvert	1,025	1,096	885	1,025	1,086	1.14
2	Careline	1.2.37	1,189	1,121	925		2,91
9	Carroll	2,961	2,666	2,664	2,155	2,753	2.66
7	Cecil	2,867	2,516	2,26%	1,798	2,513	
ì	Charles	1.235	1,328	1,353	1.561	1,543	1,58
3	Doreester	2,119	1,766	1,544	1,512	1,662	2,07
ij	Frederick	4,310	4,797	4,220	4,379	1,290	5,12
N	Garrett	735	653	596	615	737	77
3	Harford	2.550	2.014	2,224	1,575	2,243	2,12
В	Howard	1.393	1,332	1,339	1,042	1,497	1,39
Н	Kent	1.876	1.695	1,655	1,506	1,706	1,65
9	Montgomery".	2,369	1,908	2,253	1,732	2,117	1,94
2)	Prince George		2,429	2,136	2,220	2,130	2.29
1	Queen Anne's		1,584	1.703	1,358	1.761	1,67
d	St. Mary's	1.468	1,485	1,350	1.427	1,514	1,39
1	Somerset	1.790	1,743	1,417	1,444	1,569	1,80
Я	Talbot	1,660	1,713	1,589	1,527	1.610	1.79
i	Washington	3,653	3,606	3,479	3,460	3,154	4,25
d	Wicomico	1,865	1,102	1,664	905	1,823	1,06
i	Worcester		1,169	1,772	970	1,908	1,21
	Total	79.651	59.669	67.514	53,377	85,474	72,65

14,137 12,821 Majorities 19,983 ANTI-TAMMANY PLANS.

The Executive Committee of the anti-Tammany Democracy met last evening at the Everett House. The question of continuing the organization came up in an informal way. The sentiment was strongly in favor of continuing the organization as at present constituted. A committee of nine, consisting of Thomas J. Creamer, Ira Shafer, Benjamin Wood, Rufus F. Andrews, F. M. Bixby, Geo. H. Purser, F. A. Andrews, F. M. Bixby, Geo. H. Furset, F. A. Rausom, and Louis M. Doscher, were appointed to prepare an address to the organization. A committee of five, D. C. Birdsall chairman, was appointed to investigate the irregularities in the 11d, IVth, VIth, and VIIIth Districts, and the apparent treachery toward certain candidates. Another committee, Dr. Feedore Microson chairman, was appointed to congratulate the candidates. The Committee will meet on Friday evening to receive the reports of the sub-committees.

AN OLD COUNTY TREASURER UNDER

DISCOVERY OF AN OVERISSUE OF \$118,000 OF COUNTY OBLIGATIONS AT SARATOGA, N. Y .- IN-VESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS.

SARATOGA, Nov. 9 .- Some years ago Mr. Mann, who has been Treasurer of Saratoga County for 16 years, overissued notes on the credit of the county ounting in all to about \$118,000. The interest on these bonds was regularly paid, and hence no suspicion of fraud was entertained. But as the Treasurer's term of office expires this Fall, and he was not renominated, the matter has come out. All kinds of stories are affoat coucerning the case, and considerable excitement prevails at Ballston Spa, where Mr. Mann resides, and of which village he is President. His reputation as an Lonest man has hitherto been untarnished. He has property, it is said, which would probably bring \$80,000 in the market.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and to-day received a partial report from the County Treasurer, and submitted his accounts to a committee for thorough in-vestigation. The Committee was instructed to employ the assistance of experts to facilitate the early renderbig of a report. Mr. Mann appeared in the Court-room while the Board was in session, and seemed to take the matter coolly. He was extremely reticent, and was careful not to commit himself, and would not be interviewed by the representatives of the press. He claims that the County or State will not lose anything. Mr. Mann is claimed to have stated that the county is hable for only \$3,000 of the overlasted notes. This, however, lacks confirmation. One of the members of the Board alone holds \$13,000 of the notes. In Ballston Spa these notes may be found on almost every hand.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF PAYING COUNTRY POSTMASTERS-THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR FRAUD LESSENED-STATISTICS OF THE RAIL WAY MAIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- Attention has been repeatedly called of late to fraudulent practices by which country postmasters have increased their salaries, and argument has been deduced against the new system determining the rate at which postmasters shall be paid. Officials at the Post-Office Department say that such conclusions are unfair, and that recent exposures do not prove that greater frauds are committed under the new system than under the old. Formerly the salary of a postmasternot appointed by the President was determined by the amount of stamps which he cancelled, but the De partment had no means of determining whether this amount was correctly reported or not. Now the same postmaster's salary is determined by the amount of stamps he purenases from the Department, and the only way in which he can fraudulently increase this is by selling stamps outside of his office. But if he does this he at onec cuts down the salary of some other postmaster, unless the stamps are used in a Presidential office, and the fraud is likely to be discovered and stopped. For example, a postmaster in a small Virginia town reported under the old system are amount of stamps canceled great enough to entitle him to a salary of \$750. Under the new system he was detected selling stamps in a neighboring towa in order to increase his salary, and yet he had been able to bring it up only to \$692 50. Under the old system be committed greater frauds, but

Under the old system be committed greater frauds, but was not detected. Postal officials assert that the aggregate of fraud has been greatly reduced by the new system.

The annual report of the Superistendent of Enilway Mail Service shows that on t.e. 30th of Juffe, 1875, there were 62 lines of railway post offices on routes aggregating a total distance of 16,932 miles, over which there was an actual daily service of 40,109 miles and an annual service of 14,639,784 miles. The total number of clerks employed in the service is 901, at salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,400, and aggregating \$1,122,640 per annum. As compared with the preceding fiscal year, these figures show an increase of 518 miles of route distance, 910 miles of daily service, 332,150 miles of annual service, 51 in the total number of clerks, and \$64,441 in their compensation.

CANAL RING VICTORY.

YATES AND BABCOCK REINSTATED. ARGUMENT ON THE QUESTION OF REMOVAL BE-FORE THE CANAL BOARD-MR, FAIRCHILD UNABLE TO STEM THE TIDE AGAINST HIM-BOTH ENGI-NEERS FULLY RESTORED—EXULTATION OF THEIR

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Albany, Nov. 9.—The action of the Canal Board in the cases of suspended Engineers Yates and Babcock to-day may almost be called the keynote of the Winter campaign. It is significant as being the first victory of the Canal Ring since the election. It results, after much vacillation, in the reinstatement of these men, who been made notorious by the Cainvestigations of the Summer and Fall; and it presages an ample amount of vigorous fighting close at hand. The scene at and around the place of meeting to-day, with its crowd of engineers and contractors and their friends, could not have been too boldly caricatured, embracing as it.did the spectacle of a contractor assuring a delinquent effgineer of his safety from removal, and the exultant aftershouts of congratulation at the end of the investigation, which the carnest friends of reform were powerless to prevent.

THE ARGUMENT AND THE VOTE. ALBANY, Nov. 9. - The Caual Board met to-day, to consider the cases of the suspended to-tay, to congineers, Yates and Babcock. The whole Board was present. Judge Yates and Geo. W. Miller appeared for the defendants, and the Deputy Attorney-General for the prosecution. Judge Yates, counsel for Engineer Yares, addressed the Board. He said that Col. Yates had come into the service of the canals without previous experience in canal management. For years before he was appointed there had been a bull in the talk about canal frauds, so that there was nothing to arouse his susthe course pursued by some of the best men in the State He did, indeed, take certain things for granted, and followed certain precedents. All men had to do likewise, in whatever position they were placed. Col. Yates had had 26 years' experience on railroads and in the army, and in his career had had no reason to cultivate suspicious of had not been dereliet in the discharge of his duty as engineer. Directly after his appointment he went on a tour of observation up the Chemplain Canal and down the Eric. He arrested the work on some vertical wall, on the go und that there was no authority for it. His elicut had found a system in vogue of allowance for excavation and embankment, and had continued it under what might be called the common law of the canals. Col. Yates did not go on the canal as a lawyer, and to have compelled a literal compliance with the terms of the contract would have resulted in scrious and lasting damage to the State.

Mr. Miller began his address to the Board by remarking

that the public mind is in a very peculiar state just now. There is a great cry for reform, and a Commission is sitting which assumes the functions of all the departments of Government. He referred to the Governor's Canal Commission so-called. He then referred to the personal the work on the canal between West Troy and Port statement made by the Canal Commission in one of their reports, as to the quality of the work in said section of the canal. Mr. Miller argued that there is nothing to show that the engineers have not enforced a substantial compliance with the terms of the contracts under which work was done. Counsel said that he left the case with all confidence to the Canal Board, knowing full well that

o the Beard. He had contented himself with taking the testimony of these two engineers, and had charged

Mr. Fairchild said he had only a few words to submit to the Board. He had contented himselt with taking the testimony of these two engineers, and had charged simply negicet of duty. The Port Schuyler contract called for a certain amount of slope and vertical wall. Col. Yates, who, according to his counsel, had had no experience in canal management, did not oducate himself sufficiently to read the contract for the Port Scingyler work. Tag shows gross neglect on his part. Had Col. Yates read the contract, he would have found that its terms were not b. Ing compiled with.

Mr. Miller read from the evidence to prove that Col. Yates had not read from the evidence to prove that Col. Yates had not read the contract in question all farough until after the canal Commissioner had called his attention to it. Mr. Fairchild argued that it made no difference what the precedent were. The engageers have the power to compet the contractric of that provision of the contract in question in vogue on the canals is utterly destructive of that provision of the Constitution which provides that work on the canals shall be let to the lowest bidder, sincoulty a certain few contractors dare take contracts. Mr. Fairchild chimed and nod examined is not want in ought to be; only one piece of the wall opened contains any good cement, and that is oupeside its Harmony shalls, Connecs; for the most part yellow dust was used to make the cement, and pensel contains any good cement, and that is oupeside its Harmony shalls, Connecs; for the most part yellow dust was used to make the cement, and to a fair say for he canal which was in readity done on the other was treed to make the cement, and to built according to countract, and the contract, was not such a will as a private had vidence on the parameter of the canal which was in readity done on to other sade. As to Mr. Baseock, it was proved that Mr. Taylor had disharared him for making a reading the suspension of Yates and of removing Ha sead on the parameter of the canal which was in readity done o

Theyer, 5; Nays-Dersheimer, Pratt, Willers, and Jacobson, 4.
The question was then taken on rejustating Babcock, and was lost as follows: Yeas-Raines, Stroad, and Taayer, 3; Nays-Dorsheimer, Pratt, Sweet, Jacobson, and Willers, 5; Mr. Hopkins not voting.

The question then recurred on the motion of Sectistary of State Willers to remove Babcock, and it was lost as follows: Yeas-Dersheimer and Willers, 2; Nays-Hopkins, Raines, Pratt, Thayer, Stroad, Jacoson, and Sweet, 7.

Commissioner Stroad then moved that the charges against Yates and Babcock ne dismissed, which was carried as follows: Yeas-Hopkins, Raines, Pratt, Stroad, Inayer, Jacoson, Sweet-7. Nays-Porsneimer and Willers-2.

Mr. Stroad moved to reinstate Babcock. A motion to by this on the take was lost, and the motion to reinstate

Thay or, Jackson, Tarker 1, 23, 1848-1849, 1

PROF. MURRAY HOME FROM JAPAN. NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Prof. David Murray of Rutgers College returned to tids city to night from Japon, where he has been Minister of Pub-lic instruction for the part two years and a half. He was serenaded by the students of Rutgers College, headed by Barrow's band. He intends to stay in this country a few months, and then return to Japan to resume als

DR GANSE CALLED TO ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Nov. 9 .- At a large meeting of the First Presbyferian Church in this city last evening, it was unanimously agreed to call the Rev. H. D. Ganse of New-York to fill the vacancy made by the resignation and removal to Philadelphia of the Rev. Charles A. Dickey.

A STREET CAR STRUCK BY A LOCOMOTIVE. At 8:30 p. m. yesterday, as car No. 72 of the Newark and Bloomfield street car line was crossing the Broad-st. crossing of the Delaware, Lackawanna and

Western Raitroad in Newark, it was struck by the pilot of an engine of an eastern-bound train, hurled from the track and badly shattered. One of the horses was killed and the driver, Cassins Conklin, was severely in-jured. There were two hadies and a boy in the ear at the time. One of the ladies, Max. Sunan Coles of Pamington-st, Newerk, was seriously burt, and the boy was slightly

injured about the face. The street cars all halt before crossing the railroad track, and the conductor, Andrew Wickham, ordered the driver to proceed, not seeing the approaching train on the heavy down grade, because watching a western-bound train in the depot. The conductor mays that the flagman, Peter Lyons, was not at his post when the neeldent occurred.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONGRESS.

A DAY OF SPIRITED DISCUSSION. PROSTY ADDRESSES ON ULTRAMONTANISM BY AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN DIVINES - BISHOP STEVENS ON CHURCH CONGRESSES-THE CHURCH

AND THE WORKING-CLASSES.

IOM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9. - The second anunl'Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States began its sessions in this city to-day. In the morning, the delegates attended Divine Service, and partook of the Communion at the Church of St. Andrew. The Rev. Dr. Paddock, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Coxe, the Rev. Dr. Dyer, the Rev. Dr. Washburn, the Rev. Dr. Wildes, and the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, took part in the services, and an address was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cark of Rhode Island. Afterward, a brief ses-

sion of the several committees, appointed at the last secting, was held in the lecture-room of the church. In the afternoon, the regular sessions of the Congress began in Musical Fund Hall. In accordance with the rules adopted by the General Committee, the Rt. Rev. Win. B. Stevens, Eishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, presided. After the reading of collects selected to be used on the occasion, the hymn beginning

" All people that on earth do dwell sing to the Lord with cheerful veice,"

was sung by the congregation to the tune of "Old Hundred," with the accompaniment of a cabinet organ and a THE ORIGIN OF EPISCOPAL CONGRESSES

Bishop Stevens delivered an introductory address, in which he gave a brief history of the Congresses of the Episcopal Church in England. The substance is here

Episcopal Church in Engrand. The sansance is neceptrosented:

The first, said the speaker, was held in Cambridge in 1861, and was the small beginning of what soon grew into a very important feature of the work of the Church. Before 1861 there had been annual convocations, but the laity had no part in them. The second Congress met in Oxford, so that the movement was born in one of the great universities and cradied in the other. In 1863 the Googress came out into the working world, and met in the Free Trade Hall in Birmingham. From year to year the movement grew. The primate of England attended the sixtic Congress; and the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the Privy Council gave it their countenance. Three Anferican Bishops were present. At the seventh Congress there were ten American Bishops. If these meetings had been instituted 100 years ago the great Westleyan schism would not have faken place; and if years ago, the split of the Westminster Divines might have been healed by such an agency. The benefits arising from the discussions of the Congresses at England were discussed by the speaker, and the origin of the Congress in this country referred to. No official status was claimed for the Congress. It is samply an outcome of the popular mind, seeking to breaden, deepen, and elevate the range of the Church's work in the accomplishment of its hely mission.

RESISTANCE TO ULTRAMONTANISM COUNSELED.

RESISTANCE TO ULTRAMONTANISM COUNSELED. contamism and Civil Authority." The Rev. Dr. Francis Wharton of Cambridge read the first paper. He insisted tensions of Vaticauism. If recognized, they will prove destructive of the political independence of the country. Ultramontanism, he said, seeks to mold and control a body of men occupying our soil, but owing their first allegiance to the Pope in all matters, civil as well as religions. It sets up the right to the full direc-tion of the instruction of the young, and attempts to break down all systems of secular education. It also assumes the right to annul marriages, and refuses to recognize the power of the State over this institution. A picture of the True Church, eminently responsive to civil institutions, was drawn and contrasted with the Church of Rome, which, said the speaker, now and to subject the world to the dominion of pricets, who pecognize no authority except that of a foreign potentate, who impiously assumes to be infallible.

A second paper on the same topic was read by the Rev. Dr. Clement M. Butler of Philadelphia. The dogma of infallibility, he said, makes the Pope the third manifesta-

that the British residency at Perak, which was besieged by the Malayans, was relieved on the 6th inst. Capt no longer a theory of a few Lesnifa, but the controlling and supreme doctrine of the thurch.

After the singing of a hyam short addresses on the topic of the day were delivered by the Rev. Geo. Z. Gray of Bayonne, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Wan, Chauneey Langdon of Geneva, Switzerland; the Rev. Dr. J. Isadore Mombert of Dresden, Germany, and Rev. C. E. Hale of New-York, Duting the reading of the two long papers and of the shorter addresses the audience showed its warm interest in the subject by frequent appliance, which was noticeably found and general, in response to the most positive assertions of the duty of the State and its citizens to resist and put down the claim of the Romish hierarchy of the right to interfere in civil affairs and in public education.

A sharp threat at Ritualism was given by Dr. Mombert, who referred to "certaonials and practices in the Episcopal Church which had come from beyond the mountains." The audience saw the point at once, and applianced heartily.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1875.

POOR MEN IN THE CHURCHES. DR. LEWIS OF WASHINGTON AND MR. PELLEW OF

NEW-YORK MAKE PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS-MR. BYLANCE PROVOKES HISSES AND APPLAUSE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The subject for evening was "Ministrations of the Church to the Working Classes." Careful papers were read by the Rov. Dr. John Vaughn Lewis of Washington, D. C., and Heavy Pellew of New-York. Dr. Lewis said that the Church of the Great Workman who made everything, and without whom nothing was made that was made, and the Church of Jesus, the son of the carpenter, and himself a carpenter, should be a workingman's church. It must not be a rich man's church, open to the poor, but a poor man's church open to the rich, the learned, and the great. It must be the church of the masses or it would soon become an extinguished candle.
The laboring classes were poculiarly open to the ministrations of the Church, but the Church does not take sufdelent care to fit itself into the conditions of their life. arrogant exclusiveness, or provided with poor mission churches and poor ministers. In England, the Church has retained the working classes. In this country, it welcomes them in

churches and poor ministers. In England, the Church has retained the working classes. In this country, it welcomes than in theory, but its industers are more apt to labor to proselyte the rich than to bring in the poor. The free churches that have been established do not meet the nord. They are usually in debt, and the envelope system adopted by some is only a cuplemism for pew rent. The include suggested by Dr. Lewis of making the church do its daty better by the poor was, either to build large Caurch edifices, so as to make pew rents cheap, or to create a public sentiment that will make it diagraceful for any one to carry his social projectes to the house of God. There should be plenty of free seats in the best churches, with the best preachers and the best choirs; and an carnest effort should be nade to arouse the church to a sense of her duly to the average American entren.

Mr. Pellew spoke of many causes which operated to keep the poor away from the Church; high pew rents, the rapid increase of population in clines, and the dissemination of infided literature in a cheap popular form, being among the most serious. In order to make existing church accommodations sufficient for larger membership, he recommended extra services, where all sittings should be free, an experiment tried in London with marked success. A massion-house in each city parish would do a great work in bringing the masses within the fold of the Church. It should be the headquarters of all the Church charlable societies, should have a library and reading-troom, besides a room for religious services. A savings bank might also be added. A mission-chapel where such ambision-house could not be established, would be a valuable aid. Week-day services should be held, to which working man could some in their working clothes. A school should be combined with it. Church longing-houses for respectable young people would be found useful, and there should be burial associations to care for the dead. In these and many other ways the Church could show its

OITAWA, Nov. 9.—E. B. Eddy's saw-mill will close this week, throwing out of capleyment 00 men. Considerable suffering is expected among the working classes this Winter.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY IN LONDON. GRAND PROCESSION-BANQUET AT THE MANSION

HOUSE, LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1875. To-day was Lord Mayor's Day, and business and street traffic were for a long while to a great extent suspended. The weather, which in the morning was cold and foggy, cleared up in the afternoon, and became pleasant and favorable for the great event of the day, the installation of Alderman W. J. R. Cotton as Lord Mayor

of London for the coming year. The general arrangements for the usual ceremonies were successfully carried out. After religious and other exercises had been performed at the Guildhall, the pro cession, at about 2 o'clock, started upon its march. The following is the route taken up: Through King-at., the Poultry, Cornhill, Leadenhall-at., St. Mary's Axe, Camenile-st., Wormwood-st., London Wall, Fore st., Wood-st. Cheapside, Queen-st., Cannon-st., St. Psai's Churchyard, Ludgate Hill, Fleet-st., the Strand, Charing Cross, White

Among the features of the procession were the band of the Grenadier Guards (Mr. D. Godfrey), the 20th Hussar (inbunted cavalry) Band, the Honorable Artiflery Com pany, 100 Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity, 100 poys from the Marine Society, the usual delegations from the City Liveried Companies, and the new bord Mayor and Sheriffs in their gilded coaches. After a short stay at Westminster Hall, where the Mayor and Sheriffs took the necessary oaths and went through other legal formalities, the procession returned to Guil-thall by way of the Victoria Embankment, Queer Victoria-st., Queen st., and King-st. The route through out was lined with thousands of people, and many house were gayly decorated with flags and streamers. Owing to the excellent police arrangements there was no dis

usual on Lord Mayor's Day. tion of the Mansion House by the customary grand ban-quet. Owing to statements made in the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Loans to Foreign States, the Ministers for Honduras, Paragnay, and Costa Rica were not invited, but all the other mem bers of the diplomatic corps received, as usual, invita

To-day was also the birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The church bells were rung merrily during the forenoon, and salutes were fired from the Tower, the barracks in St. James Park, at Windsor, and

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1875.

The Assembly to-day by a vote of 507 years to 26 mays adopted the amendment to the Electoral bill enabling half-yearly residents to vote, in accordance with an agreement with the Government Committee,

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Lexnon, Wedne day, Nov. 10, 1875-5:30 a. m. The Times's Paris correspondent telegraphs hat the vote in the Assembly yesterday, by which the emendment to the Electoral bill was adopted implies a formal engagement to dissoive before March 31, 1876, because it is provided that the elections be held in ac cordance with the electoral lists expiring on that date.

HOSTILITIES IN MALACCA.

PENANG, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1875. The mutilated remains of Mr. Birch, the late English Resident at Peruk, have been recovered after a sharp engagement with the Malayans. In the fight Capt. Innes of the 10th Regiment was killed, and two of-

ficers and eight men wounded. LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9-2 p. m. A special telegram from Penang to the second edition of The Times this afternoon contains the following nupertant intelligence:

All this side of the Malay Peninsula is greatly exeited. A general outbreak is feared. Hong Kong has been felegraphed to for troops. One man-of-war, two gunboais, and about 400 troops are now at Perak.

The Colomal Office publishes dispatches amouncing

that the British residency at Perak, which was besieged

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1875. The President of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to-day made a decree of divorce absolute in favor of Sir Charles Mordaunt. This famous case is now at end.

FOREIGN NOTES.

BERLIN, Nov. 9 .- The Federal Council has voted the increased army estimates, and also \$25,000 for the Strasburg University. HAVANA, Nov. 9 .- Two transports arrived to-day with resufercements for the Spanish army. The weather is dry and great activity is manifested.

THE BAR ON THE WHISKY RING.

J. R. JOWETT PLEADS GUILTY TO TWO INDICES. MENTS AT ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 9 .- In the United States District Court yestering a petit jury was sworn in, after which J. R. Jowett, against whom two indictments were pending for conspiring against the Government and dofrauding the Government, withdrew a plea of not a guilty and entered a plea of guilty to both ndictments. The Grand Jury made a partial indictments. The terand Jury made a partial report, retarming indictments against two persons already indicted for whisky frands, but their names have not yet transpired. A capins has been issued for A. M. Everest, a Government gauger, who obscouded after being indicted has Spring, but who, it is now understood, will return and plead guilty.

CONVICTION OF EIGHTEEN ILLICIT DISTILLERS IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 .- The Treasury Department received information to-day of the conviction of 18 persons at Abingdon, Va., accused of illicit distilling in that neighborhood. Over 50 additional arrests bave also been made for illicit distilling in the Virginia mountain region, and the frauds against the Government are in a fair way to be completely checked, as they have already been in the West.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION TO THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 9 .- The following gentlemen, members of the Advisory Board of the South Pass Jet-tles, are here, and will leave with Capt. James B. Eads this evening to examine the improvement now in progress at South-West Pass in the mouth of the Mississippi River: Sir Charles Hardey, engineer of the Danube jettles; Gen. J. G. Laruard. U. S. Engineer Corps; H. D. Wnitcomb, Engineer of the U. S. Engineer Corps; H. D. Whitecomb, Engineer of the James River (Va.) Improvements; Wm. Roberts, Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Other members of the Board, consisting of Gens. G. D. Alexander, U. S. Engineer Corps; T. E. Sickels, Engineer of the Union tacific Radroad, and Prof. Mitchell of the U. S. Coast Survey are expected to arrive in time to leave with the rest of the party. The Board will be joined at New-Coleans by an official of the Russian Government, who is engaged in examining the chief engineering works of this

CONDITION OF THE NEVADA SILVER MINES SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9 .- The statement hav-

ing been published that the Comstock raises were flooded on the lower levels by an occur of water 4,000 feet long Chollar, on the south, and that the mines were closed to visitors, a special reporter yesterday visited the Savage mine, and obtained reports from superintendents of others, with invitations to enter them, which lack of others, with invitations to eater them, which lack of time forbade. He found the work going on at the 1,600-foot level of the isavage mine, although it has been asserted that none of the mines were doing anything below the 1,400-foot level. No water was found in the Savage until reaching a depth of 2,135 feet. The condition of the Hale and Norcross was the same, and the men were working on the 1,600-foot level. Outil & Curry was the same as the Ophir. The Consolidated Virginia and California are dry on the 1,550-foot level. Pumps in the Gonid & Curry are working night and day, reducing the water.